REMARKS:

In the outstanding Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-19. Claims 12-19 are cancelled herein without prejudice, and claims 3 and 8 remain cancelled. No new matter is presented. Thus, claims 1, 2, 4-7 and 9-11 are pending and under consideration. The rejections are traversed below.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 102(b):

Claims 12-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 07-73011 (Hiromichi). As mentioned above, claims 12-19 are cancelled herein.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a):

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 12-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over various combinations of the following: U.S. Patent No. 5,956,029 (Okada), Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (APA), Hiromichi and "Performance of Windows NT Porting Environments" (Blanton). As mentioned above, claims 12-19 are cancelled herein.

Hiromichi is directed to transferring picture data from one plotting circumstance or environment of a graphics plotter program to another plotting circumstance within the same graphics plotter program. For example, Hiromichi differentiates between graphic displays that are dependent on hardware/software and those that are independent such that only the hardware/software dependent part is changed upon a different plotting circumstance (see, paragraph 9). That is, Hiromichi only transfers graphic data between plotting environments within the same graphics plotter program (i.e., does not transfer the graphics data between different graphics plotter programs).

Okada, similar to Hiromichi, is directed to changing a display environment of picture information within the same operating system by acquiring screen information from a screen of the application and converting the screen information by using a conversion template. Okada extracts picture information from one display environment of a particular application and adjusts the same such that the display environment is changed within that particular application (see, col. 4, lines 43-50 and col. 5, lines 15-17 and 34-39). For example, for an older person, the screen is converted into a screen that has buttons and characters in larger size. As such, Okada is limited to converting a screen in the same application in accordance with application user and within the same OS.

Blanton is directed to porting UNIX applications to Windows NT by recompiling the UNIX code in a UNIX like development environment on the Windows NT platform, and what the Examiner refers to APA only discusses a need for mechanisms to transfer application programs between different operating systems.

In contrast to the above-discussed references, the present invention enables transfer and use of an application program within at least two operating systems that have different platforms. The present invention transfers an application of a first OS into an application of a second OS different from the first OS by adding necessary information with GUI definition file of the original application and creating the GUI definition file of the transfer destination application. For example, the application in Motif of UNIX is transferred to the application in Windows NT (see, FIGS. 1 and 2 and corresponding text of the present application). Unlike Okada that creates a conversion screen using the same function template, the present invention does not require changing definition attributes, such as window size, character size, etc., which construct a GUI because it transfers between different operating system.

Independent claim 1 recites, "creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment", where the original and target operating systems provide "different platforms." Claim 1 further recites, "adding GUI information of a menu associated with the status displayed" and "the target GUI definition file is used to display the menu in said target operating system environment by using the target GUI definition file." This allows the application to be transferred from the original operating system environment to the target operating system environment.

Independent claims 6 and 11 also recite, "displaying a menu status using GUI definition file for the application in said original operating system environment" and "creating a target GUI definition file for the application in said target operating system environment, said original and target operating systems providing different platforms."

The above cited references do not teach or suggest the above-discussed features of independent claims 1, 6 and 11, and thus, it is submitted that the independent claims 1, 6 and 11 are patentable over the cited references.

For at least the above-mentioned reasons, claims depending from the independent claims are patentably distinguishable over the cited references. The dependent claims are also independently patentable. For example, claims 5 and 10 recite that an application is transferred from an original operating system to a target operating system, where "said original operating

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system environment is a UNIX operating system and said target operating system environment is a Windows operating system". The cited references do not teach or suggest these features of claims 5 and 10.

Therefore, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION:

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

If there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP

Date: ___1/19/6___   By: _____

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